CANADA.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856. The principal topic of public interest during the het fortnight bas been a colossal railway quarrel, b which Mr. Isaac Buchanan, on behalf of the Great Western, and Mr. Z mmerman, as the head of an independent Company, have played the prineigal parts. The Legislature has given authority to construct a Radroad, south of the Great Western, frem the Nisgara to the Detroit River. The Jine is sixty miles shorter than the Great Western; and may therefore prove a formidable rival to the btter road. There are two charters-one covering the ground from the Nisgara River to St. Tnomas,

and the other the remainder of the distance from St. Thomas to the Detroit River. The eastern section has been aided by municipal subscriptions; but still, in the depressed state of the money market that continued during the war, sufficient means to construct it were not forthe-ming The charter of the other section required £500,000 to be subscribed before the Company sould organize. It being impossible to get this amount taken up, the aid of the Legislature was invoked last session and the figure reduced to £250,000. As soon as this was done, Mr. Zimmerman subscribed the necessary amount, and the Provisional Discretain reduced the Provisional Discretain reduced the sessary amount, and the Provisional Directors ordered the stock books to be closed. However, as they had been speace at several places, those at Amherstburg were not collected: and a person, who presumed to act on behalf of the Great Western, subscribed £500,000. This subscription is alleged to have taken place after the stock books had been declared closed, and, therefore, illegal. The two contending parties, who both claimed to have possession of the field, met at Amherstburg, and elected each its own Board of Directors—each, of course, claiming to be the legal one—and thus matters became more complicated than before. And now came the second act in the drama. The Great Western, or rather the person who assumed, with what authority will be hereafter seen, to act with what authority will be hereafter seen, to act for them, now attempted to get control of the other section of the Southern Railroad, which was was this to be done? The matter stood blus: Last Spring Mr. Zimmerman, acting through Mr Miles O'Rielly of Hamilton, entered into an arrangement with the municipalities to relieve them of their responsibilities and to assume the control of the work. Mr. O'Rielly, in pursuance of this arrangement, nominated a Board of Directors; and with them Mr. Buchanan began Certain of the Directors were bought over or out with enormous sums given to them under the pretext of relieving them and their stock. Mr. Zimmerman was thus "sold" by the Board of Directors he had himself nominated; but it is not cure that he is without his remedy. Mr. O'Reilly intends to call to his aid the Court of Chaugeery to maravel the mysteries of the sale. At the same time Mr. Zimmerman is commencing another Chauncery suit to prove that the £50,000 subscription in the other section of the line was made in fraud—the stock book having been interpolated by

symptoms favor the idea that they will not relieve Mr. Buchapan of his liabilities. To-day intellipence was received from England that one of the Directors of the Great Western in London had resigned; and he seems to have been the only one who favored the interference with the new line.

The cause of his resignation in fact, seems to
have been whether the Great Western should do
what Mr. Buchanan, without authority, had undertaken to do for them. At the same time intelli-gence is received that \$50,000 of drafts, drawn here on account of this business, have been sent back to Canada by the Directors of the Great Western. Mr. Buchanan's coup d'etat seems therefore to have failed. Indeed, in any event, it could not have succeeded, for the Legislature would mever have permitted the establishment of such a monopoly as would have resulted from the smal-gamation of two parallel lines over the peninsula of Upper Canada, and a third line would have artered, if the other two had been held by the steckholders of the Creat Western, even if no

altering £500 to £500,000 after the stock books had

been declared closed. Mr. Buchanan now begins to ask himself how he is to get out the responsibilities be has so rashly assumed; and writes a letter to the English shareholders of the Great Western, telling what a service be has performed for them, and sends two special ambassadors to England his President and Surveyor, to explain it. How the stockholders of the Great Western will look upon the matter is the question; but the premonitory

formal amalgamation had taken place.

The Governor-General will return from the Gulf
of St. Lawrence to-morrow. In a few days he will set out on another journey and proceed up the Ottawa as far as practicable. Soon after his return from this tour his Excellency will proceed to
Kingston to inaugurate the Annual Provincial
Agricultural Exhibition.

A survey of the River Ottawa has been under-

taken to ascertain the practicability of uniting the waters of the Ottawa with those of the Georgian Bay by a ship canal, at points where no other means exists. The survey has been entrusted to Mr. Shanley, who is well qualified for the task. A survey has been made at another—from Toron--to ascertain the practicability of a shis canal to connect the waters of the Georgian Bay with

these of Ontario. The report may be soon ex-

Pected.
The Grand Trunk Railway is expected to be completed from St. Marys, above Stratford, to the seaboard at Portland on the 1st of October. The Wieteria Bridge will require to be completed in order to perfect the line; and the road will re-quire to be extended westward to the Canada frontier. Many persons predict a great change in the travel from Europe to the Western States. The Great Fastern, now building on the Thames, will make her first trip to Pertiand, and it is possible that, if successful, she will be continued that route. It is certain that a strong influence will be exerted to secure that result; some of the largest shareholders in the Grand Trunk being Di-

rectors of the Great Eastern Company.

Col. Baron de Rottenburg has written a letter to

The Leader of this city in reference to the late
swindle by a person in New-York calling himself
Lieutenant Col. Marmaduke Keeves. Baron de Rettenburg states that he is well acquainted with Col. Marmaduke Reeves, and that he is entirely apable of the conduct pursued by the who assumed his name, and who is no doubt an

arrant impostor in every respect.

The election for Legislative Councillors is not creating much excitement. The election districts are so large that it is almost totally impossible for any one to canvass them, and few seem inclined to

The Committee of Agriculture offers three prizes for so many essays on the history, habits, and means of counteracting the injurious effects of the weevil, the wheat-fly, and the wheat-midge. The question is becoming one of great and pressing importance; for wherever wheat has been grown for forty or fifty years, there these enemies of the farmer appear. Whether they be the result of over-cropping, as some allege, or of some other cause, it is evidently of the first importance to know all about it.

> KANSAS. THE CIVIL WAR RAGING. ndence of The N. Y. Tribune. Sr. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

The final war of extermination in Kansas has com merced. While I am writing, blood is doubtless flowbg freely. All the border counties of this State are aroused, and an invasion of our borderers is now commencing on a scale hitherto unparalleled. From the very bitter and exasperated state of feeling now exsetting in that Territory and in the border counties of this State, the contest must be a very bloody one The entire destruction of Lawrence is determined ppen, and the time fixed, and before this reaches you that town will have ceased to exist. This is not a mere idle declaration. There is no possibility of preventing a collision between the two parties. All sorts of lice have been coming to us for the last two days,

rected, and the crimes that are on the point of being committed by the Atcheon and Stringfellow gange of desperate men will mak into nothingness all the wrongs committed by the Free State men from the baginning. A peaceful and isdustrious people are to be swept from a Territory, and it turned over to as base a set of scoundreis as ever disgraced any age of the world. We here know the character of those grace. ers scamps who have been recruited in South Caro line, Alabams and Georgia, and taken to Kansas by Buford, Wilkes and other leaders. Wilkes is at pres ent in this city with a garg-and a more miserable scoundfelly set of loafers it would be impossible to pick up, even among the most de-based of your city. Western Mussouri, assisted by such auxiliaries, can "subdue" Kansas. The Free-State men can expect no protection from the present most infamous Administration. Truly, a most melan chely prospect. If you of the Free States will submit to a longer continuance of the Border-Ruffian rule in Kansas and at Washington, perhaps we have no right to object. You may so debase yourselves; you may, yielding to a stupid dread of a dissolution of the Union, and through fear of a few beisterous demagogues who presume to speak the voice of the South on the subject of Slavery, yet again surrender yourselves to the galling tyranny of a so-called Democratic Admin-istration. If you do, I am sure-and I know that in this matter I speak the voice of a large and most powerful body of Southern men-you will lose the re spect of the South. Hereafter, you will be treated only as too's. I wish that all the timid, conservative men of the North who, through dread of a dissolution of the Union, are disposed to same it by throwing their votes for Buchanan for the Presidency-certainly the most dangerous man that has ever run for that high office-could have heard the withering denunciation of Mr. Buchanan, and the demoralized Demo-cratic party, that Judge Bates indulged in yesterday, to the delight of a very intelligent audience at ou Court House. I could wish also that they could have witnessed the scorn and contempt with which he treated all those who are disposed to make threats of a dissolution of the Union in case of the election of Col Frement. If Col. Frement should be electedand the strong probability of such an event is now being acknowledged-be assured there will be no difficulty in his finding a support in the South. It is not going too far to say that in every Southern State he will rally to his support the noblest portion of the people-people who now permit such demagogues as Toombs to be the spokesmen of Southern interestsbut who will then take the helm in their own hands.

A SOUTHERNER.

TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.							
Prev acknowledged \$4,	185 04	Centre Rut'and, Vt	20 00				
Error in stating prev. acknowledgment, Aug.	91 50	Rev. J. B. New	1.00				
Dur	1 00	Cash, New Haven M. D. F. O. Perkins. Jus. Lightbody Geo. Forshee.	4.00				
S. Preston Jones 2 Vermo: t Women	2 00	Jis. Lighthody	1 60 2 60				
2 Subscribers who hate Slavery	10 00	Wm. Partridge	5 00 I 10				
G. Kate	1 00	E. Leonard. A. & W. D. Jennings. T. O. Bushnell E. D. Wright E. B. Ford	2 00				
J. C. Woodman	1 00	E. D. Wright	1 00				
Spleit of '76 E. K. Van Horn Methediet Prescher							
P. A. Berjemm	1 (0	Charles Taylor	1 00				
P. A. Berjamm M. F. A. W J. Grove & Shopmates	4 00	A Comstock	1 00				
P Jeckine	1 60	A. Constock T. J. Carlton C. C. E.idy F. H. Park Little Joney. Chas. Duning.	I 00				
S. Ledgewood	1 00	Little Jont y	1 00				
T. Howard		E Branness	1 00				
L. D Cushirg	1 00	Two Buckeyes J. D. C. M. T. C. F. A. C. J. J. Franks J. J. A. Yung J. Jones B. Skidmere J. McCollough J. H. J. S. T. B.	1 00				
A Southerner	2 00	F. A. C	1 00				
A. Wilson, Jr. D. P. Phelps. F. M. Tuley	2 (0	J. J. A. Young	1 20				
	5 (0	B Fk dmore	1 00				
F. F. Shaw	1 60	J. H.	1 00				
P. W. L. Proper	1 00	T. B.	1 00				
D. T. Megale July	* 50	Contrade to be bloom to of Cib.	72 00				
Thirteen Persons in Dan-	105.00	T. K. W. of Harford, Pa. Mrs. Hackett. J. M. W.	1 00				
Three Persons in Bethel	28 00	J. M. W	1 40				
C. C. Reldwin	2 00	J A H	50 60				
F. Roe	1.00	Hirsm Gilman	1 00				
F. J. Howe	5 60	Archibald Tanner	5 00				
J. H	5 00	T Strutbers	3 60				
King & Bro	2 00	L. A Rogers & Watson.	1 00				
S. L. Axteil	2 60	James Halyday Wm. D. B. own	1 00				
S. P Johnson	2 00	Chaola Hall	1 00				
Lewis Arnett G W Scaffeld John F McPherson D M Williams H Tromas	1 00	Archbold Tanner. L. D. Wetmare. T. Strinbers. E. H. Danforth. L. A Rogers & Wetson. T. F. Perker. James Hallyday. Wm. D. Sown. Chaoli Hall. S. J. Goodrich. F. A. Leckwood. J. M. Dake. S. Bandels. J. M. Dake. J. M. Dake.	1 00				
D. M. Williams,	1 60	S. Dendels	1 60				
T. Corper	1 00	B. Huling	2 60				
	5 00 5 (c	F. Pratt. Ludies Union Circle, Scott, Penn	20 03				
J. S. F	1 00	B. Durkee	2 (0				
Mm. Bradford	1 00	B. Burkee A. Friend of Freedom. H. N. H. Obadinh Freeny. A. D. B. A. Physician An old Reader. W. C. Amiorson A. Lew Aunai Allen T. H. Greene Jairus C. Fandell.	27 00				
His Grandmether	1 00	A D B	5 00 1 00 3 00				
His Great-Grandmother.	1 10	An old Reader	1 60				
F. C. Smith B. T. Babblit Aartha M. Jellisin	1 00	A. Law	1 00				
Martha M Jellishn	2 60	T. H. Greene	1 00				
A Subscriber Hatfield. Heary Dickieson George L. Wright	2 00	Jairus Crandail					
O R Permilee	2 00	A. L. Mayson	25 1 (0)				
Jeseph Pepter	1 60	H. R. Maxson	50 1 00				
Samuel Basecimb	3 (0	J. A Langworthy	1 60				
David P. House	2 60	Joel Crandall	1 60				
David P. House James Parmiles Henry Hyde Johr Grant B Docistie E. A Peter John Lewis Black P. Statics	2 60	Junejh Boss Samnel Weils A. M. Case A. L. Mavson H. R. Maxson D. A. Langworthy J. A. Langworthy Avery Cost Joel Crandall Win L. Bowler Kanéas Cheney A. 100 Lin Birnock	1.00				
H Doclittle	1 00	Ira Dimork. A Frier d of Freedom A friend from the South. W. M. J. W. E. Benham	5.00				
Herry Paddock	1 00	W. M. J.	5 00				
John Lewis. Herry Paddock J. W. Pitkin. F. O. Clarke. J. A. L. A. Buckhart. J. B. Smith. Des. David Vinton Critiqui Hail. Audin Metrick. Wm. Slingsby it Wm. Raddy. Cris Dimces. Peter B. Guderaleeve.	1 00	W. E. Benham	5 09				
J. A. L	1 60	Spiridion. Thee Prassey W. H. Roylor W. Y. H. K. S. L. W. C. F. A. Some. C. V. Tett. Walter A. Warl Walter A. Warl Francis Singleton John F. Cummings Andrew Lamb.	1 00				
J M. Smith	1 00	W. Y	3 60				
Austin Merrick	1 60	F. A. Stone	1 00				
Wm. Slingsby, ir	1 00	W. H Taft	1 00				
Peter B Gudersleeve.	1 60	W. S. Bogardus	1 00				
Peter B. Gudersleeve Nelson Bust	1 00	John F. Cummings	1 60				
B. G. Swift	1 60	Nucleal Graham	1.00				
l'. Louis	1 :3	John Moses	1 60				
P. Louis. M. (*) Vients. T. G. Sherman	10 00	Aug Ledig.	1 00				
H Bose P. R Gordon	1 00	John Astriskie John Mores J. L. Labhaua Ang. Ledg J. Hoene Final Boraul Honoile	1 00				
B. Mack	100		1 50				
B. Mack	1.00	D. Makay	1 00				
J IV Poster	1 00	Mercier (Isborer)	59				
J W. Toucey	1 (0	J. K. Bogers	2 00				
Themas Betts J. W. Toucey. P. W. K. A. C. S. J. Venzie.	5 00	Taree German laborers. A Switzer Democrat. D. Makay. A friend of Rober Bruin Mercler (Isburt). M. M. White. J. K. Bogers. A. B. Ruddill. Total	2 00				
J. Verzie	2 00	Tetal	101.22				

BOOKS IN BOSTON. From Our Own Correspondent

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

Literature is trying to raise its head and make itself heard amid the din of politics. The depression of the Summer is passing away, and our Publishers are venturing to bring forth books, which, long ready, have been withheld because the public would attend to nothing but Kansas and the Pres. idency. The book sales of the last week have been greater than for a month before

John P. Jewett & Co. will publish, early in September, Anthony Burns; a History. By Charles Emery Stevens. In one volume, 12mo. This is not a compilation, but an original account of Burns and his extradition from Boston to Virginia, prepared with extraordinary care and labor, from original and authentic documents and statements obtained from nearly all the parties concerned in that memerable affair. It gives in detail Burns's own story of his early life, and of his sojourn in the slave prison in Virginia, and on a North Carolina plantation. The legal proceedings of the case, and the trial of Judge Loring before the General Court, are fully narrated, and, for the first time, in of lies have been coming to us for the last two days, a complete and authentic form. The book also charging grees outrages upon the Free-State men of contains personal sketches of Judge Loring, Gov. Ranson. There misetatements are being now cor- Gardner, Marshal Freeman, Gen. Edwards, Ben.

F. Hallett, Richard H. Dans, jr., and other actors in the drams, some of which are tolerably piquant. An account of the Boston Vigilance Comm and of its mode of precedure, is also given. In short, the book is a complete, impartial and reliable history of the case of Anthony Burns, in all its particulars, by an able and conscientious writer, who was an eye-witness of all the public proceedings, and who has spared no pains or expense to make himself master of all the facts of the case. It is an interesting and permanent record of one of the most striking events in the history of Massa-

chusetts. Little, Brown & Co. will issue in a few days the first and tenth volumes of the Life and Works of John Adams, edited by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams. These complete the work. The first volume is occupied solely by the life of Adams. The first two chapters of it were written by John Quincy Adams. They give a highly interesting account of the youth and early manhood of the second President, down to the time of the Boston Massacre in 1770, when he had reached his 35th year. The remainder of the life, by Charles Francis Adams, is written with masterly ability, and with the advantage of the use of much new material, hitherto unknown to the public. The effect has been to rectify many impressions of the events of the last century and their causes, which early prevailed, and have been carefully handed down to us. This is particularly true in regard to the motives of action which governed the great nations of Europe during the Revolution, as well as to those which centrolled the course of Mr. Adams's own administration afterward. Much new light is thrown upon Mr. Adams's relations with Hamilton, Jefferson, Pickering and other with the advantage of the use of much new mate. Hamilton, Jefferson, Pickering and other eminent men of that day, and upon the character John Adams may, upon the whole, be safely pro-nounced the most important accession to our na-tional history that has appeared for many years. OLIVER.

IOWA ELECTION.

Corresponder ce of The N. Y. Tribune.

FORT Madison, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856. When I wrote you a few weeks ago, little did I dream that the Republicans of the State would give the Slave Democracy such a drubbing at our August election as has, indeed, transpired.

The rout of the enemy is complete and overwhelming in results. We have carried our candidates for Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State by some six or eight thousand majority, as near as we can ascertain before the vote is officially announced by the State Canvassers. We have carried our Legislature, state Canvassers. We have carried our Legislature, and there by indorsed the bold blows dealt by Senator Harlan in the Senate of the United States in behalf of Free Kansas and the guarantees of the Constitution in behalf of An erican freedom in the Territories of the nation. We have elected our candidate for Congress in the Hd District by about 4,000 majority, and thereby indorsed the votes and action of Thorington against a surger spin in the Hone of European Senator and product of the same o by indorsed the votes and action of Hoorigon against Savery aggression in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress; and further and better at il, we have elected our cancidate for Corgress in the 1st District by a majority of about 1,000 over Hall, whose Slave Democratic proclivities and votes in Congress have brought down on him the general solities adjunction of the few voters of Lova.

Hall, whose Slave Democratic proclivities and votes in Congress have brought down on him the general political indignation of the free voters of lowa.

When you are informed, Sir, that full one thir I of all the voters in this (Hall's) district were born in Kentucky, Tennessee, Vignia, Noth Carolina, and other slaveholding States, and that in fact a very large majority of this portion of our voters are the most ardent and active Republicans, and fought best for the defeat of Hall, you will be enabled to properly appreciate how much the non-slaveholding portion of the South hate the extension of Slavery, and will speak out their sentiments on the subject where they can do it with safety. Having come to Iowa to evjey the blessings of free laborard progressive industry, and by experience learned how far superior are Free institutions to those of Slavery, we never can nor will consent, but will oppose to the birter end every effort of the Save Obgarcay to extend Slavery over our sister Kansas. The Missouri

to the histor end every effort of the Save Oligarchy to extend Slavery over our enter Kansas. The Mesouri Compromise was the common charter of Freedom for both lows and Kansas, and, though the letter of it has been violated as to Kansas, you may rest assured we will mainten the equity and spirit of it at all hazards.

We are all Union men here, from principle, conviction and patriotism; but if those professional Unionservers at Washington, who speng up during every heated political excitement, really believe the Union is in danger, they can still the storm in one day's time, by admitting Kansas, with her Free-Sate Constitution, or by the reensetment of the Miscouri Comproby admetting Kansas, with her Free-State Constitution, or by the reensetment of the Miscouri Compromire. What do these 375 000 slave-owners of the
Slave States want? The whole white population of
the S ave States is less than one-half as great as that
of the Free States, while the Slave States have
200,000 square miles of territory more than the Free
States. Sarely, this advantage of territory for Slavery
over Freedom should induce the slaveholders to yield
Kansas to the white population of the United S ates,
from the Slave as well as the Free States.

When I wrote you before, I claimed Iowa for Fremont by 5,000 majority. It is now generally considered in these parts that he will carry it in the neighborhood of 15,000 majority.

hood of 15,000 majority.

Iowa, my frend, has fired the first gun for Freedom.
God grant that the "Empire State" may, at the
November election, fire a whole broadside of destruction on the slavery doughfaces who inhabit her bor-ders, and who value human freedom and the rouls and bodies of men by dollars and cents and political offices. Yours, D. P. MILLER. Yours,

ODIOUS MONOPOLIES. THE NEW-YORK GAS COMPANIES.

Sin: Some recent acts of the New-York and Man-Lattan Gas Companies have come to the knowledge of the author of this communication which will show up some of their nefarious transactions in a proper light, and may have the effect to enlighten the public in some measure as to the way they are subject to impoeition. In October, 1854, an individual applied to the New York Gas Company for a supply for a private dwelling in the lower section of the city; the answer to the application was it would not be supplied without a deposit of \$10. This exaction was complied with. The bills came in monthly and were regularly paid, until Aug. 1, 1856, when the gas was no longer needed. and the party then demanded the return of the deposit, which the Company refused to do, unless the applicant would go before a Justice of the Peace, or other judicial officer, and make oath that the money was thus repesited. This was done; and after all the trouble of dexpense, the \$10 were refunded. How long will

deposited. This was done; and after all the trouble and expense, the \$10 were refunded. How long will the New York public be thus humburged?

The same person has row applied to the Manhattan Gas Company for a private house and has been refused having it supplied, nor will they put in a meter unless a deposit of \$50 shall be made, and thus the mattar stands. I would now ask you, Mr. Editor, how long shal such impositions as these be put up with by a New-York community? Monopolists have it all their own way; they have no competion, and all have to submit to their cictations and to the payment of just such bills as they choose to present.

And what recurity have these numerous depositors for such enough us sum—some hundreds of thousands And what security have these numerous depositors for such enormens sum—come hundreds of thousands of dollars—and for which no interest is allowed, as they are thus forced to advance? And why should there tiss Companies have such advantages over all other portions of the community—the landlord, trader, or mechanic? And perhals some day they may repudiste the whole amount, and thus leave all whom trey have thus duped to suffer. Will their charters hear them out in such conduct toward their patrons? Are they not obliged to furnish gas to show who may analy, unless they have reason to suspect dishonesty are incy not consider the same of the second of the parties thus applying? Let there be other companies chartered, and there will then be some competition and less abuses of power. The old adage will very opportunely apply here, that is the poorest paymaster who pays before the work is done. CONSISTENCY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CANVASS OF LONDON .- The San ay School Union has undertaken to canvass the City f London. As far as can be ascertained, the numer of canvassers engaged in this work is not less than ight or ten thousand. About 1,000 copies of the Appeal to the Christians of London," 400,000 copies "Address to Parents," 7,000 catvas era books. &c , have been prepared and put in circulation, and numerous meetings have been he'd to instruct and interest the esavassers in the several districts of the metropolis. Such an army of Christian laborers, simulfancously perambulating the streets of 1 andon, pepetrating every court and alley, and visiting every house, s probably an event unprecedented in the history of the Church, and will deubtiess have an important re-

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. SESSION OF 1836. FIFTH DAY-MORNING SESSION

Frem Gur Own Reperters. From Our Own Reperture.

ALEANY, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

The meeting was called to order by the Provident at 10:20 a.m., and a list of members proposed was read, and the men elected. The attendance was larger than

and the men elected. The attendance was larger than it has been before since the meeting commenced.

An invitation received from the Mayor and Council of Springfield, Mass, was communicated by the Secretary, with a recommendation from the Standing Committee that the next meeting of the American Association take place at Montreel.

Com. Withers moved that the name Baltimore be substituted for Montreal.

Col. Foreign seconded this motion, on the ground that Montreal was made, the dominion of smother covern-

Substituted for Montreau.

Col. FOSTEN seconded this motion, on the ground that
Montreal was under the dominion of another government; and was not aware that the British Association
had ever met out of England.

Prof. Acassiz corrected this statement, referring to
meetings which he had attended both in Dublin and
in Glesgow. He instanced the French Association
which had held meetings both in Switzerland and
Savor

Savoy.

Prof. Prence said that though perhaps the continent

belongs to the United States, yet why had the Asso-ciation assumed the name American, if those beyond our limits are excluded from our visits. The name then should be charged, or no distinctions be made. Com. Wilkes had had no such thought in his mind—he simply wished the meeting to be at the South, and had moved the substitution of the name Baltimore for Montreal. Upon taking the vote, it stood, for the amendment 17, against it 60.

Dr. Syelver of Baltimore immediately rose and concluded a humorous and pleasant speech, by miving that the vote to meet at Montreal be made unanimous [Applause].

[Applause].
The vote was put on the recommendation of the Com-

mittee, and adopted manimously.

Prof. Dawson returned thanks in the name of the

Montreal delegation.

The Association then voted its thanks to the Mechanics' Institute of Baltimore, and the Mayor and Council of Springfield, for the invitations extended to it by those bodies.

The Standing Committee recommended that the subject of the new Constitution be deferred until the

Col. FOSTER rose to a point of etiquette: that inamuch as the matter was in the hands of the General Meeting, the Standing Committee had no authority to act upon it, and he made, as a private member, a mo-tion equivalent to the Committee's recommendation. The consideration of the Constitution was then, by

The consideration of the Constitution was then, by vote, deferred to the afternoon.

Some time was lost upon the question of distributing certain copies of the new Constitution, which having been agreed to, the question of printing, with the proceedings of this meeting of the Assonation, the sermons delivered yesterday at the request of the Local Committee upon topics relating to this meeting, was referred to the Standar g Committee.

Mr. Wootworns of the Local Committee gave a list of railroads and steamboats which had consented to give free takets to such members of the Association on their return home as paid their passages over their fires. Acjourned.

fixes. Acjourned.

on their return home as paid their passages over their fines. Acjourned.

Geology and natural missiony.

Mr. J.D. Whitsey gave a description of a remarkable instance of inchised stratification near Luke George, where fire white sand, containing small quartz pebbles has been deposited over a considerable extent, and with a thickness of 25 feet vertical, having a dip of thirty degrees. This fact, thus established, that strata may be deposited at a high angle led to the development of a theory of the formation and dip of the sandstones of the Connecticut valley and other similar deposits on the Arlantic slope of the Appalachian chain. The main point of the theory was this: that these beds of sandstone were originally deposited in an inclined position in a basin of subsidence by currents of water carrying detritus, which currents were produced by the subsidence itself. If a fault originated in availey, at one side or the other, and there should be a subsidence on that side, a current of water would be produced, of greater or less violence, which current would set acrose the valley and carry with it the material abraded from the adjuent region, which would be deposited in strata dipping at a considerable angle, at right angles to the line of direction of the fault, as in the Connecticut valley. According as the subsidence was to the cast or the west, the dip of the strata would be in the opposite direction. Thus the origin of limited basins of sandstone, having a dip transverse to the direction of the basin, won due fally explanied by a cause lying within the basin it telf—a phenomenon which had not as yet been satisfactorily explained by geologists.

Prof. Roofers force and confirmed the theory advalaited by geologists.

Prof. Roofes fore and confirmed the theory advanced by Mr. Whitney, from his own and his brother's observations in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. WM. P. Blaker described an isolated knot cut through by the Colorado, near the head of the Gulf of California, the porphyritic granite of which is found on its lower side to be so deposited as also to confirm the WM. P. BLAKE read a paper on the Orography of

the western pertion of the United States, illustrating it with a map. Mr. Blake has, for two or three years past, mads this part of the country his especial study, and is now engaged in comparing the geological reports of the various Pacific Railroad surveys. It was but a few years, he said, since the vent territory lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific was an almost unknown region. Solitary explorers had here and there traversed the wilderness, and brought home thread-like lines of topography, to be laid down upon the great spaces marked unexplored upon our maps, but still wide blanks remained untouched. The explorations of Lewis and Clarke, of Long, Nicollet, and Fremont, gave us the first glimpses of the true structure along the several lines of travel. Fremont had brought us a knowledge of that singular feature in the geography of America, the Great Basin, with its included Great Salt Lake, and given us the first reliable knowledge of the structure of the great Serra Nevada of California, and the extended valleys at its western base. Still vast regions remained to be exported. These grand contributions to geography were, however, sufficient to authorize exertive general toot always delicing between exact. pored. These grand contributions to geography were, however, sufficient to authorize exensive generalizations, which map publishers and others soon made, not always distinguishing between exact knowledge and the fancies of ignorant observers. The result had been that our maps left little to desire; all the space was filled, and few could distinguish between the true and the fanciful. The recently completed surveys made to determ ne the most practicable railread route to the Pacific had added largely to our previous knowledge. Indeed it was believed that such extensive contributions to the geography and natural bistory of the interior of our country had never been made in so short a space of time. Eight expeditions had been cent out, each with an independent outift, instructions, and line to survey. They crossed the country at different parallels of latitude, and their routes were selected with reference to the unexplored spaces. In many instances these parties, when in the field, were subdivided, and in this way more lines were explored. The result of these surveys filled up nearly all the previously blank spaces on the map of the Territories, and served to connect the results of explorations previously blank spaces on the map of the Territories, and served to connect the results of explorations previously made. The position, direction and position of a part of the Great Colorado and other rivers had been shanged, and the boundaries of the Great Basin restored to the limits originally assigned by Fremout. As the attention of the surveys had been specially directed to the determination of altitudes and graces, and a large number of accurate instruments had been provided for this purpose, the results were unusually interesting in an orographic point of view. The altituce of a large number of mountain passes in all the principal mountain ranges from British America to Mexico, as well as the inclination of their slopes on either side, had been collected at the date of publication of the preliminary report were suff date of publication of the preliminary report were sufficient to admit of the construction of five profiles of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific. These were reduced to one scale, and published on one sheet

each way into the Pacific and Atlantic. The second is characterized by its lorty and unbroken line of soowy peaks, forming a great wai along the Pacials, and the librals well separated from the first by the valleys of the Colorado and Green Rivers in the south, and Snake River in the north, while on the west it is separated from the second group by the well-defined line of snowy hights of the Sierra Nevada, and further south by the low valley of the Colorado Description. River in the north, while on the west it is separated from the second group by the well-defined line of snowy hights of the Siera Nevada, and faither south by the low valley of the Colorado Desert and the Galf of Caifornia. It will thus be seen that these divisions of the mountains are founded upon geographical distinctions and not on the geological ages or relations of the chains, aithough it is beneved that the same division will be convenient for geological description. Two other groups may be formed, of the long line of azoic rocks extensing north-west from the Great Lakes, ar do the appalachian chain and its extensions through New England and Canada, and thus the principal chains of the Continent will be included in five groups. We find the northern portion of the first group to be composed of three principal and nearly parallel ranges—the Rocky Mountains proper, the Bitter Root Mountains, and the Cour d'Alene Mountains. The two last ranges are intersected by the head waters of the Columbia River, but they are very properly referred to this group. The Bitter Root range extends from about lat. 46 deg. to Clark's fork of the Columbia, and is prolonged beyond it to the eastern side of Flatbow Lake, where it is known by another name. A parallel chain or possibly a portion of the same is called the Kootanie Mountains. The Bitter Root range is considered more lofty and rugged than the Rocky Mountains, with which it is joined by the dividing ridges between the Bitter Root River and the Jaferson fork of the Miscouri. The Salmon River Mountains, further couth, may be rega ded as connected with these ranges. The Rocky Mountains proper extend in our territories from the boundary in a direction S. 20 deg. E., 200 miles to lat. 46 deg where they curve to the south-west and unite with the Bitter Root range. From this point south the re is but one range, of which, however, very little is known, until it unites with the Wind River Mountains, which extend S. 40 deg. E. for about 170 miles to the depression known as the Sou of this range to the next, continued art. Black, teaching is a wide interval without any mountains. The country is a table-land or gently rolling prairie, 7,500 feet above the ocean. About 140 miles S. E. we find the ranges again in parallel ridges, trending southerly, and inclosing wide rectangular valleys known as the Parks. The first, Medicine Bow range, is nerly coincident in direction with the Wind River Mountains, and is separated from a parallel range by the head waters of the Platte. These mountains, south of the Medicine Bow range, display on the maps a singular rectangular intersection of the ridges, arising partly from errors of drawing. These mountains are known as the Park Munrains, and extend south to the sources of the Arkansas River. Some of the highest points of the group are here, such as Pike's and Long's Peaks. The long ridge usually represented between Fort Latamie and Fort Union, called Black Hills, does not exist, as recently determined by Licutesant G. K. Warren. The great central chair in the terratory of the United States is about 1400 miles in length, consisting principally of range-received heart of the W. W. M. and S. E. The principally of range-received heart and S. W. W. and S. E. The principally of range-received heart and the succession of the principally of range-received heart and S. W. W. mail S. E. The principal principally of prange-1400 miles in length, consisting principally of range-running about N. N. W. and S. S. E. The principal measurements by which we can estimate its general elevation have been made in its lowest points or passes. Mr. Blake here read a list of passes, hights, and authorities, which we throw into tabular form:—

TABLE OF	PASSES IN	THE	ANAHI	ACIAN	CHAIN.
	Propente	ed Ann	whackia	n.]	
Panes. Marias Pass		Rang	e.	Hight.	Esplores
Marias Pass	Roc	ky Mou	ntains	7 000	Stevens.
Lewis & Clarke	A	A V. MI OT	ntains	4,765.	DICTORY.
Cadotte's	Roc	ky alou	ntaine	6,044.	Stevens
Meligate	Rec	ky Mou	ntains	5.040	Stevens.
Near Kocakoosk	tin R Bitte	or Root		7 400	Framont.
South Pass Bridger's		d Rive		7 (0)	Fremont
Cheyenne	P at	5 Hills		7.500	Fremont
(Numeles-)	N. W	and ()	d Parks.	0.000	Fremont
(Manual age)	Pari	COLORED	INITIA	7,000	PETTINGTE
1 Kamelass V.	Old	and S	P	11.2007.	Erganout
Cabatana	Nier	PR SHIT	JUAN	10,032	Cathining
Sangra de Cristi	o Sieri	ra San	Justi	9.330	· · CFITTURES
Haran	Store Store	THE STATE OF	MININE	1.419	· · CFEELERINGS
Albuquerque		in Met	intaire	6,907 14	waippie.
Campbell's	Slett	n Madi		7.000.	Whitehe
Cag ino del Obi	spoS.et	ra mag	Office and the state of the sta	12.0000	Parke
Hueco	How.	en Mon	retains	1.811	.Pops.
Guadalupe	Gna	dalune		5.717	Pope.
O manuality e		**************************************			0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000

Mr. Blake remarked that the great range of the Sierra Nevada was not one centinuous ridge or sno my creet, as is generally supposed. It is formed of many nearly parallel ranges, which inclose elevated valleys precisely as in the Great Basin. The northern part of the Sierra is flattened down into a broad table-land. This plateau, in the vicinity of the Madelin Pass, has an elevation of about 5,000 feet, and a width of some twenty miles: it is walled in by rieges on each side, rising from 500 to 3,000 feet higher. This plateau is broken by short ranges, but it extends northward into Oregon to the numerous small lakes about Lake Abort. A chain of lakes, in fact, occupies the lower portions of the plateaux for the whole length of the chain, and shows the great amount of precipitation on the summits. The passes through these mountains generally turn the points of the isolated ridges, or cross them at their lowest point. In passing southward along the creat, the elevation of these mountains increases, as shown by the observations of those who have searched for a location for a wagon-road. Thus Fremont's or Carron's Pass, traversed by Fremont in 1844, is nearly Mr. Blake remarked that the great range of the snown by the electrations of these who have searched for a location for a wagon-road. Thus Fremont's or Carson's Pass, traversed by Fremont in 1844, is nearly 8,000 feet high, and one from Sonora across to the basin is 10,033 feet in hight. Further south, the chain tends to the west, and its altitude decreases, preservbasin is 10,033 feet in hight. Further sound, the characterists to the west, and its altitude decreases, preserving, however, its broken character. Here were high valleys wooded with oaks and covered with grass. This plateau is about 3,500 feet high, and the passes

frem 4,000 to 5,300. cipal range is known as the Wahsatch mountains, which form the eastern rim of the Great Basin. Between this and castern rim of the Great Basin. Between this and the Sierra Nevada there is a constant succession of ridges, which are short and much broken, arranged in parallel lines, and generally tending arcth and couth. The general surface of the Basin has an average elevation of 4,500 feet, and those ranges rise from 1,500 to 3,000 feet higher. Midway between the Lake and the Sierra swells much a limited of the same and the series are the same are the up the Humboldt Mountains, reaching as a stitude of nine or ten thousand feet, the summit of the principal pass being 6,579 feet high. Probably the southern end nine or ten thousand feet, the summit of the principal pass being 0,579 feet high. Probably the southern end of the Wahsatch range turns toward the west, conforming to the curvature of the Colorado River, and similarly to the southern end of the Sierra Nevada. Mr. Blake, after having described the three great groups and their prominent orographic features, proceed names for them, which, he said, would not conflict with the names applied to any portion of them. He proposed to call the grand central chain, extending from the Andes to the Arctic Ocean, the Anahuncian chain, since it might be said to commence in the south, where it formed nearly the whole of the table land of Mexico, or Anahuac. The second chain, traversing the two Californias and including its northern prolongations, the Carcade ranges, he thought a more appropriate name could not be found for than the Californian chain. For the third group he suggested the general appellation of the Aztecian chains, or Great Basin chains. These names harmonized with the elegant general title of Appalachian, proposed for the Alleghams and their extensiors by the Messrs. Rogers, a name which had now passed into general use. The two great chains were each about 1500 miles long in United States Territory. The Californian chain extended along the Peninsuia 800 miles further scuth, and the Anahuacian became the table-land of Mexico. The greatest breadth of surface covered by these chains was along the parallel of 40 deg. from the meridian of 105 deg. 30 min. to 124 deg. or about 1200 miles. This, however, includes the elevated table-land at the sources of the Colorado. The breadth diminished both toward the north and the south. Comparing these two chains, we were struck by their general and close parallelism. rade. The breadth diminished both toward the north and the south. Comparing these two chains, we were struck by their general and close parallelism throughout, even the pregularities of one chain finding their counterparts in the other, as, for example, the trend in the Californian chain at the Bernardino Sierra corresponding to the Wind River Mountains in the Anahuacian chain. So, also, the peculiar south-western bend of the southern end of the Sierra Nevada hac, to all appearance, its counterpart in the deflection of the southern end of the Wahsatch Mountains, along the Colorado. The parallelism of the coast-line the country from the Monagingth of Parill. These were reduced to one scale, and published on one sheet were reduced to one scale, and published on one sheet the direction of the correlary of Var. With the mountains was also interesting from its close to the state in a communication of the correlary of Var. With the mountains was also interesting from its close to the state in a communication of the correlary of Var. With the mountains was also interesting from its close to the such an accumulation of the content of the properties of the content of the parillelization of the content of the content of the parillelization of the content of the parillelization of the content of the content of the parillelization of the content of the content of the parillelization of the content of the mountains and the decay the content of the parillelization of the content of the content of the content of the parillelization of the content of the along the Colorado. The parallelism of the coast-line with the mountains was also interesting from its close conformity, showing that, in general, the shores were

been found in the Sierra Neve to and Court Mountains of the Canterma chain, as well as in the chains of the Great Havin. We cannot contemprate the poendiar relations of the principal chairs, as exhibited in the major without recognizing the result of the action of two points forces. If we conceive the principal lines of flexure to be meridiona, north and south, the folding may be referred to a force of contraction, asking in east and west lines, and this may be termed the equatorial contraction. The trends of the ranges show also the action of force in another direction, or from both to south—a polar contraction, to which the suddenbends in the long chains of mountain may be referred. These bonds are found in the Sierra Nevada, east of the Bay of San Francisco, in its southern portion, where it curves gradually round to the couth west; and in the Bernardin o Sierra trending at nearly right angles to the Sierra Nevada. Parallei deflections are found in the Anahnacian chain in the Wind River range, and again they are seen in the Wahasteb range of the Astecian chains. Thus all the long chains are bent as if by compression upon the ends, and the action of a force excited at right angles to the force which has produced the prevailing meridional folding is clearly shown. It is most probable that this force has acted in north and south lines and we may term at the polar force or contraction. The overlapping of the ridges and ranges is another evidence of the polar contraction: for we see that it is nothing more, to speak in general terms, than the shiding of portions of the range upon themselves, at least the appearance presented is the same, although there is perhaps no actual break. We may also refer the great norta-west and north-east trends to the interference of this polar force or resistance, either producing the same result with the equatorial contraction, the diagonal trends being the earth gradual cooling and curtraction, which are reserved for future communications, my present object is to present some of th been found in the Sierra Nevoda and Coast Mountains Prof. NEW BERRY exhibited to the Section a series of

fossil fishes of great beauty and perfection of preservation, which he said were derived from the carbon-iferous strata of Ohio-from a locality which he had discovered nearly two years since—and which would rival in the variety and beauty of its fossils the famous fish-lices of Solenhofen or Monte Bolca. Toese fishes rival in the variety and beauty of its fossils the famous fish-beds of Solenbofen or Monte Bolca. Tacse fishes were, however, truly carboniferous, occurring near the center of ite Ohio portion of the Aleghany Coal field, both geographically and stratigraphically. It was, therefore, to be compared with the deposit of fossil fishes at Burdee House in Scotland, so fully illustrated by Dr. Hiobert—that in the Ohio deposit were represented with every genus found in the limestones of Burdee House, with a single exception, while in addition there were several genera not yet found in Scotland. The number of species was greater in the American than the Scotch deposits, and all were different. Nearly all the species had, however, a character common to those of Burdee House in the elaborate orna mentation of their scales and plates, in which they differed from nost of the fossil fishes of the coal series. He said the similarity of all, and the identity of many, of the fossil plants from the coal strate of Europe and America had been noticed, and now the general similarity of the fossil fishes still further indicated the synchronism of the coal period on the two continents. Dr. Newmenny said these fish remains were found in a thin stratum of cannel coal lying at the base of a thick bed of bituminous coal: that there was every reasen to conclude that these fishes had inhabited a lagoon or space of open water in the coal producing marsh, as within a mile or two in any direction the cannel coal sind the fish remains ceased to be found; that in this lagoon the smaller fishes lived in great numbers, and, as their teeth proved, lived on vegetables: on these, which were of the genera Palaconicus, Ambiopherus, Mekolepis, etc., the Calathat in this lagoon the smaller fishes lived in great numbers, and, as their teeth proved, lived on vegetables: on these, which were of the genera Palaconiums, Ambiopterus, Mekolepis, etc., the Calaconiums, Ambiopterus, Mekolepis, etc., the Calaconiums, which were carniverous, subsisted; these in turn hecoming the prey of the great sauroid Megalichibus and of the sharks. These facts he inferred from the great abundance of the ceprolites of the larger fishes, composed almost entirely of the scales and bones of the smaller species which had served them for food. Probably, this lageon communicated with the open ocean, whose the sharks and rays, &c., lived—that it was evidently favorite feeding ground with them—that by some means the entrance was stopped—the lagoon dried up, partially at least—and the dying in great numbers about the same time furnished us with so many beautiful, unmutitated specimens of old and young—that subsequently the surface was occupied by a growth of marsh vegitation, and the bituminous coal was fermed without a trace of fishes.

This communication was followed by another paper, belonging to the foregoing, on the mode of formation of cannel coals. These coals, are charactized by greater homogeneity of physical structure and chemical composition, having a more laminated and slay fracture—mpure epocimens, conchoidal across the plane of stratification—contain more earthy and more volatile matter (and of course less fix dearoon), and the gasses which they evolve have a lagher illuminating power. The fossiis which they contain are either aquatic, or exhibit marks of the action of water. The origin of these differences between cannel and common bituminous coals has been the subject of considerable diversity of opinion among geologists, the peculiar characteristics of cannel having been ascribed to a peculiar and

of opinion among geologists, the peculiar characteris-tics of cantel having been ascribed to a peculiar and highly resinous vegetation to applied or generated heat, all of which theories, being more or less un a isfactory, this became one of the problems to which his a tention has been spe cially directed in his investigation Geological phenomena of the Ohio system of the Alle-ghary ceal field. His observations upon the cannot coal beds of Ohio the changes they exhibit in going from one front of out crop to another, their physical and chemical characters, &c., have resulted in giving and chemical characters, &c., nave the characters pre-bim the conviction that the peculiar characters pre-sented by beds of cannel coal are que to their deposition with macrated and to water and the commingling with macrated and dissolved vegetable tissue, which for the most part compose them, and a considerable portion of animal matter. let. Cantel coal always exhibits a tendency to assume ist. Cantel coal always exhibits a tendency to assume the foliated structure of slates and shells—a structure which it must have derived from aqueous deposition. It often is found shading into bituminous shale—into which it is converted simply by accessions of earthly matter. Bituminous shale and cannel coal may therefore be considered the same substance in different degrees of purity—that is, consolidated ligineous must deposited from aqueous suspension with different admixtures of carbonacceas matter; this carbonacceas matter; this carbonacceas matter; this carbonacceas matter, in bitaminous shales as in cannel coal, exhibiting a preponderance matter; this carbonaceous matter, in bitaminous shales as in cannel coal, exhibiting a preponderance of volatile matter over fixed carbon, and the gas furnished by it contains a larger proportion of the more volatile by the carbon, and possesses a higher illuminating power than that derived from ordinary bituminates. ing power than that derived from ordinary bitaminous-cea. The chemical composition of cannel cost, so rich in volatile ingredients, is such as would naturally fol-low the decomposition of regetable matter while con-stantly submerged. What we call the decay of plants after the loss of their vegetable life is in fact a com-bustion—an oxidation of their hydrogen to ferm water of their carbon to form curbonic acid. Under water these changes go on still more clowly, and a larger portion of the vegetable times acid. Under water these changes go on still more slowly, and a larger portion of the vegetable tissue becomes bituminized. In such circumstances bituminization is the oxycation of the carbon and escape of carboric acid—with the combination and removal of a portion of the alkaline phosphates and carbonates, ac, which go to form the lose—the union of hydregen with the carbon to form carboretted hydrogen and other hydrocarbons—a portion of waich are given off and part combine mechanically or chemically with the oxygen, a portion of the alkaliss and the earthy natter—to form an almost indestructible mass, destined to serve man for the generation of heat, and which we call coal. It is evident that the more ready the access of oxygen to the carbonaceous matter during the process of bituminization, the larger the proportion of the products of the process will be those of combustion; and the more perfectly the oxygen is excluded, the larger proportion of the more vocatile and combustible constituents of the wood will be retained. Of the conservative influence of water and vegetable matter we have ample evidence, not only in the almost increasing in the almost increasing the constituents of the wood will be re-